Defense Logistics Agency

Chesterfield, Virginia
Superfund Program Site Fact Sheet

Type of Facility: Federal Supply Facility

Funding: Department of Defense
Defense State Memorandum of Agreement

Lead Agency: Defense Logistics Agency

Site Description and History

Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) is an active federal facility located on 640 acres, approximately two miles south of Richmond. DSCR manages and furnishes over 300,000 different supply items to the Armed Forces and several federal civilian agencies. It is part of the Defense Logistics Agency.

The installation was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on July 1, 1987. DSCR is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a Department of Defense (DOD)-funded program for remediating hazardous waste sites at DOD facilities similar to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under this program and the corrective action section of the facility's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit, DSCR is currently conducting Remedial Investigations (RIs) at this facility. An Interagency Agreement was signed involving DSCR, the State, and the Environmental Protection Agency, which named DLA as the lead agency for the site.

RIs at the site have been divided into three areas: Area A (a former Landfill, Area 50, and the Open Storage Area); Area B (the former Fire Training Pits #1 and #2); Area C (the Acid Neutralization Unit). These investigations have resulted in the facility being divided into 13 distinct Operable Units (OUs):

OU-1 Open Storage Area: This site consists of a 43-acre fenced area, primarily used to store petroleum products. Elevated levels of arsenic and antimony were detected in soil samples. However, studies show the site poses little risk. In 1992, an institutional control's Record of Decision (ROD) for soils was signed for this area and is presently in effect. The site has undergone a 5-year review.

OU-2 Area 50 (Former Landfill): This site is approximately 13 acres in size. The site formerly contained a ravine, but landfill activities conducted from 1955 to the early 1970's have transformed the site into a level field. Fill material is believed to consist of

miscellaneous trash and debris from facility operations. Constituents of concern in this waste include photographic process wastes, solvents, pesticides, herbicides, petroleum products, PCBs and other unidentified chemicals. A few small unexploded ordnance items have been found in the landfill during previous investigations. In May 2000, the DLA proposed a remedial action plan for the site that called for capping the entire site, establishing institutional controls to control future activities at the site and a long term groundwater monitoring plan. Public review of the proposed plan has questioned the need for the clay cap. Because much of the OU-2 fill is within the groundwater table, storm water infiltration is now thought to be a minor factor in contaminant migration. Consequently DLA is reexamining its proposed plan for OU-2. Landfill closure requirements are under review by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

OU-3 National Guard Area (NGA): The NGA is a 15-acre site located on the east-central boundary of DSCR. The Virginia Army National Guard has leased it since the 1950s. Currently, the site is used for vehicle maintenance. A ROD was signed in September 1995 that calls for institutional controls along with the removal of approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The soil was removed in August 1996. This site is undergoing a 5-year review.

OU-4 Fire Training Source Area: Consists of three fire training pits that were used from the early 1960's to the late 1970's. Extensive investigation was conducted at the pits. Based on the risk assessment a ROD was signed in July of 1999 stating that no further action is necessary at this site. However OU-13 sampling raised concerns of possible migration of corrosives.

OU-5 Acid Neutralizing Pits: Wastewater from metal cleaning operations and spent cleaning bath solutions were discharged into the settling tanks, neutralized, and discharged into the storm sewer. High levels of arsenic and organic contaminants were detected. The ROD was signed March 25, 1992. A Vacuum Vapor Extraction Pilot System was built and operated during the Remedial Design (RD) to gather data for the final design. During the operation of the pilot plant, the levels of contamination dropped to near nondetectable levels. As a result, 20 additional soil samples were taken in and around the tanks and no additional contamination was found. The tanks were cleaned, backfilled, and capped. This site was closed out for no further action with an Explanation of Significant Difference to the ROD.

OU-6 Area 50 (shallow groundwater): This OU consists of the contaminated groundwater beneath and downgradiant of OUs 1, 2, and 3. The primary contaminants of concern in OU-6 are chlorinated volatile organics. An interim remedial action was taken in 1996 that consisted of the installation of a "pump and treat" system to capture the contamination plume. Currently this OU is undergoing a remedial process optimization study to determine the most appropriate final remedial alternative.

OU-7 Fire Training Area (groundwater): This OU consists of the contaminated groundwater beneath and downgradiant of the Fire Training Area. The primary

contaminants of concern in OU-7 are chlorinated volatile organics. A supplemental RI will be conducted to address data gaps for purposes of facilitating remedial decisions.

OU-8 Acid Neutralization Pits (groundwater): The existing dual phase extraction system has been effective in source removal/reduction of the dissolved-phase plume. A rebound test will be conducted to assess response of VOC levels with the system turned off.

OU-9 Interim Groundwater Treatment System: A plume of contaminated groundwater is migrating from the DSCR property. A ROD was signed on September 29, 1993, to address the contaminate plume on an interim basis until a permanent solution is determined. Construction of a pump-and-treat system was completed in October 1996 and the system is in operation. This site is undergoing a five-year review.

OU-10 Building 68: This OU is a former pesticide and PCB transformer storage area. The building is currently used to store scale house items and as a parking area for trucks. A potential migration pathway for the site's contaminants of concern is site runoff entering the storm water sewer system and discharging into No Name Creek. Currently this OU is undergoing a revision to its Remedial Investigation to assess these potential impacts to No Name Creek and to confirm groundwater flow direction within the OU. An EE/CA will be conducted to revise the remedy selection. This site may be capped to eliminate receptor pathways.

OU-11 Transitory Shelter 202: This OU is a former pesticide storage facility. Pesticide contamination of the soils is the primary remedial concern. This OU is undergoing a feasibility study to determine the most appropriate remedial alternative. However, an EE/CA will be conducted to revise the remedy selection. This site may be capped to eliminate receptor pathways.

OU-12 Building 112: This OU is a former pesticide shop. Pesticide contamination of the soils is the primary remedial concern. The DLA previously has proposed the excavation of contaminate soil as a remedial action for the OU. However, an EE/CA will be conducted to revise the remedy selection. This site may be capped to eliminate receptor pathways.

OU-13 PAH Area: This OU is a former materials storage and petroleum product storage area. The primary contaminants of concern are PAHs, metals, and PCBs in the soils. This OU is undergoing a feasibility study to determine the most appropriate remedial alternative.

Community Relations

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality representatives participate on the technical review committee, attend public meetings, and conduct site visits. A Community Relations Plan was updated in November 1991. DSCR sends newsletters to citizens on the mailing list periodically.

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